Kings County Arrayed for the Grand Contest on Tuesday Next.

Secretary Stanton and the Seward Auburn Speech.

Speeches by George Ticknor Curtis, Montgomery Blair, John Van Buren.

The grand closing rally of the democratic party, prior Academy of Music, Brooklyn, last evening. The in-clement weather was opposed to any concentration of people approaching the republican demonstration of the previous night; but the building was, notwithstanding,

Calvin E. Pratt as chairman, who opened his remarks by referring to the number of soldiers the democracy had ent to the field during the war.

A person in the meeting here rose up, and, in em c, if not elegant, language interrupted the speaker, erating that the party had not sent the soldiers to he field, or that it was the friend of the soldiers. No

estion at issue was not black suffrage, but white suf-The democrais in this election were not to be red or put to flight by the scattering forces of their opponents. They would prove this on Tuesday next, when, under the banner of their noble leader, General Slocum, they would roll up an overwhelming majority for the democratic party. (Cheers.)

A list of vice presidents and secretaries was then read and their nominations approved by the meeting

A list of vice presidents and secretaries was then send and their nominations approved by the meeting REMARKS OF GEORGE T. CURTIS.

Mr. GEORGE TECKNOR CULTIS was the first speaker. He mad be came over to Brooklyn for three purposes—to see the Academy, to pay his respects to the gentlemen who were nominated on the State ticket by the democratic party, and to discuss some of the public questions of the day. He proclaimed himself to be one of the recusant old line whigs, who from first to last had been steady opponents of the republican organization, and he had always been a follower of Daniel Webster, who warned him against the influences of a sectional party at his own house in Marshfield three days before he died. The speaker gave a minute account of his interview with the great statesman, and said Mr. Webster concluded his remarks by saying.—"After this election (the election then pending) the whigs will break up, and on the ruin of our party a sectional party will be founded; but the stability of the Union will hereafter depend upon the democratic party." The democratic party was the only party in existence that could give effect to such opinions as he held concerning the relations of the general government, the rights of the States and the rights of individuals, and concerning some of the questions of public administration, more especially those relating to the currency. The speaker alluded to President Johnson, stating he had no personal acquaintance with him. When he was nominated he (Mr. Curlis) was not prijudiced in his favor, but he now came to the conclusion that the Fresident was fast becoming a wise, capable, prudent and far-seeing man. He did not agree with President Johnson in all the details of his plan of reconstruction; but the main features of it were undeabtedly in accordance with the president party in extension of Nouthern representatives into the lower House of Congress. If they succeeded, the President would have experiticised the action of the radicals, the tenof whose dectrines was to encourage a centralizaf power in the federal government. They were
guego suffrage on the people of the South. The
vatives of that party had a good deal of trouble in
lling the radical wing. The only prominent man
republican party who refused to adopt the policy
re suffrage was the sentleman who had just come
the stage (Mr. Montgomery Blair), and he owed
urage to do it to his democratic education. He
ortis hoped that President Johnson would sucthis plan of pacificating the Southern States. It
neounced that Mr. McPherson would exclude from
all of Congress members who were elected from
that had been in rebellion. If that were so he
peaker) would advise him to seek the advice
constitutional lawyer unbiassed by pelitical
es, and he would be informed that putting them upon the roll, and if he refused to do so he would be violating the constitution. If that revolutionary act were performed, and the republican party encouraged Mr. McPherson to do it, the result would be a pernicious agitation over the country for such an unwarantable violation of the constitution. In conclusion, he said that the two chief greands which would determine him to vote with the democratic party were, first, that the country might know that the people of New York did not mean even to run the risk of the States to control their own laws of suffrage being put in jeopardy by the political place or necessities of the republican party; and, secondly, that the voice of this great State might be given unequivocally and loadly against any attempt to violate the constitution of the United States in the organization of one of the houses of Congress.

SPEECH OF MR. BLAIR.

riolate the constitution of the United States in the organization of one of the houses of Congress.

Speech of Mr. Blair.

Mosthowsky Blair then proceeded to address the meeting. He felt it his duty at this time to give his efforts to the cause of democracy, in order to save the constitution. He believed in the patriotism of the people, and was not therefore, deterred from dealing with the question of the day. The staple of the debates of the republicans throughout the State was denunciation and impeachment of the principles of that old democratic phalanx which was to-day supporting President Johnson and his policy. President Lincoin himself before his death bore testimony to the patriotism of the comecratic party, and in face of that testimony it was idle for the timerant orators of the republican faction to pe about denouncing the party. It was idle for these parties to go about villifying a party which had furnished so many soldiers to the war. (Cheers.) The question of the day, notwithstanding the divisions of the democratic party, was one on which the party now stood irruly together—it was whether the people should resign the government into the hands of the late slaves of the South, led by Wendell Philips. (Groans.) This would lead to a despotism of the people at large. They would not be led away by the delusion of universal suffage to surreader their rights and to degrade suffrage. This was the busis of the whole government, and the question was were these blacks the peers of which would be felt throughout the North even to a more permicious extent than it would be felt in the South? There was no other issue involved than whether they would permit the radicals to overthrow the policy of the President with regard to the reconstruction of the Southern States. Universal suffrage and military power were the basis of Napoleon's throse, and universal suffrage may lead to smilar results here. He might go too far on this subject, but negro suffrage involves military power and its increase and continuance.

Spekc

smilar results here. He might go too far on this subject, but negro suffrage involves military power and its increase and continuance.

SPEKCH OF JOHN VAN BUREN.

Mr. JOHN VAN BUREN was greeted with load appliance on being presented to the audience. He remarked that the last time he addressed a Brocklyn audience was on the occasion of the canvass preceding the election of Governor Seymour. He (Mr. Van Buren) spoke of the unpropritions state of the weather, hat consoled his friends by saying that the self-same beavens that frowned upon them looked sadly upon their opponents. It had never been a peculiarity of those who militred to the democratic standard to attach any particular consequence to the weather, and it was a satisfaction to know that if the rainy weather would only hold out till Tuesday afternoon they would gain the day. (Laughter and applause.) It afforded him the greatest satisfaction in travelling throughout the finite of New York to say that he found a uniform feeling of activity and confidence in the democratic party of this State. During his travels he met with no accident, had good health, a clear voice, and the moderate degree of intelligence which he possessed when he started. Last night, however, his carpet bag was stolen from the cars. He did not mean to say that it was taken by a republican, but no democrate ver would have done it. He did not intimate that General Kilpatrick took it; for he was much more remarkable for losing his own tangage than taking that of his opponents. Mr. Van Buren then spoke of the Impropriety of major generals in the pay of the government turning against the democraty of New York and New Jersey. He envied not the feelings of General Logan, who was now opposing his own cammander (General Shoum), and who was also found in opposition to the head of the army—the gallant, patriotic and victorious Sherman. The speaker complimented the action of General Sucum), and who was less found in opposition to the head of the army—the gallant, patriotic and victorious Sherman. Th

heard of men who voted that ticket last year who would not support it now. Posides, everywhere throughout the fiste men who found that the use of the republicant party was at an end were returning to the democratic party was at an end were returning to the democratic ranks. Last year the whole power of the government was against the democratic party; but how was it now? He suggested to the republicans that if President Johnson was very desirous of having their ticket succeed, why didn't they, as was customary, get him to write a letter defining his views? They might be important to certain gentlemen holding office. The true reason was that the President did not wish the republicans to succeed, for his true friends were found in the democratic party. The President pardoned such men as Alexander H. Stephens and others, but the republicans never favored those acts. At some of the meetings of this party in the interior of the State whenever the name of Andrew Johnson was mentioned the democrats present cheered him, while the republicans were bewildered, and, not knowing what to do, adjourned the meeting. The rightminded men of the North cared not to remember the great battles of the President of the United States were such that he could not forget them, and he (the speaker) believed that Johnson's heart was with the democracy of New York. He proposed to lie over during Sunday, except Beecher would give him an hour in the evening at Plymouth church, provided not descerate the hall by opening it for political purposes on the Sabbath (Laughter.) Mr. Van Buren then returned to Mr. Seward, whose course, he said, was a splendid humbug, before the blaze of which paled the ineffectual sires of the burned out Barnum himself. The democracy of New York despised the little bell of the little man who rung it, and on next Tuesday they would sink it so deep that no clerk in the State Department would be impossible to defeat the Republication, which if done, it would be impossible to defeat the democratic party.

Mr. Van Buren was

CITY POLITICS.

THE LATEST CHANGES AND MOVEMENTS.

LIST OF THE CANDIDATES NOMINATED.

As usual just before election day, the confusion an offices are beginning to subside, and the general public conventions, who go through the sham of making nom

McKeon candidates for the short term of the Marine Court, and the nomination of ex-Judge O'Connor in McCarthy's position one of considerable interest. The three candidates in the field—Gross, O'Conner and Ditenhoefer—are all strong men, and will gather about them the full strength of their respective parties; so that it is

For the Superior Court there is likewise a very inter esting trial of strength between the friends of Sam Jones, the Tammany and Mozart nominee, and Judge James forsed by Mozart Hall, as will be noticed, but divides the patronage of the "unterrified" between the Tammanyites and McKeonites. By this division of strength the re publicans hope to elect their own men, Dayton and Van

ingly warm. Bryant and Wood continue to appeal to their friends in the lower district with all the appearance of unshaken resolution not to budge an inch on either ide until the going down of the sun on election day. In spite of this external show, however, a rumor is in circulation to the effect that an arrangement has been ef-fected by which one of the candidates will withdraw in time to insure the district to the democracy.

The announcement that Hutchings and King have withdrawn from the field in the Sixth district in favor of David V. Freeman has given general satisfaction to their friends.
In the Fifth and Seventh districts the aspect of affaire

The following is as correct and full a table of the can didates as can be procured up to the present moment. It will be slightly varied no doubt before Tuesday, but no very materially:—

FOR NUPRENK COURT.

Mosert.

D. P. Ingraham.

Republicum.

Levis B. Woodruff.

FOR SUPERIOR COURT.

James Monerief.

Samuel Jones.

Republicum. United Service Society.

Lana Dayton. P. A. Tallmadge.

B. C. Van Vorst.

POR COMBON PLEAS COURT.

Mosert.

Charles P. Daly. J. J. Townsend.

FOR WARLING COURT.

Heary Alker.

Bartholomew O'Connor.

Republicum.

John D. McGregor.

John D. McGregor.

John D. McGregor.

FOR EUTHWISON. Daniel P. Ingraham.

McKeen.

D. P. Ingraham.

Tammany.
Henry Alker.
Michael C. Gross.
McKom.
Henry Alker,
B. O'Connor. FOR SUPERVISOR.

Monort.

James Hayes.

United Scrope.

Andrew Blanch SENATORIAL NUMBERATIONS.

M. W. Burns.

Townmany.

Charles G. Cornell.

P. S. Society.
Andrew Lewis.
D. M. O'Brien.

Chienes C. G. Cornell.
Daniel M. O'Brien.
Chienes C. G. Cornell.
Chienes C. G. Cornell.
D. M. O'Brien.
Constitutional Union
D. M. O'Brien.
SIXIB DISTRICT.
Monort.

Tummay.
David V. Freeman.
M. Keen.
D. V. Freeman.
German Democr.
Nicholas Quackent Tommore.
Thos. C. Fields.
Thos. C. Fields.
George W. McLean.
Villiam De Lacey.
Thomas C. Fields.
Thomas C. Fields. Moserf.
Thos. C. Fields.
Republican.
Thomas Murphy.

Diet. Tammany. Mount. Republic

1—William Maren. William Muser. Joseph C. Scully.

2—Bryan Gaughan, C. Donolio.

Francis P. Ryan.

3—Geo. M. Curils. Geo. M. Curils.

Charles Riley.

Andrew J. Plumb Charles Riley. Lewis Hups. Wm. Hepburn. Sidney Smith. Thos. E. Stewart. J. M. McCarter. H. F. Ranney. S. C. McGraw. John. V. Gridley. D. Augustine O'Nei W. Berryman. 4—John McCauley

5—Ralph Bogert

6—Wm. H. Tracey

7—Geo. Murray

8—J. Seebacher

10—T. J. Creamer

11—Jos. A. Lyons

12—Jos. A. Lyons

14—G. J. Tucker.

Hy. McCloskey

Ralph Bogert

Wm. H. Tracey

Wm. H. Tracey

Twenty Market

Hy. McCloskey

Ralph Bogert

Wm. H. Tracey

C. Slevening

G. Robbie

T. O'Callaghan

E. Simpson

G. J. Tucker. C. H. Smith, Morris A. Tyng. Alvin Rose. 14-G. J. Tucker. 15—E. M. Anderson. J. J. Duffy. 16—H. B. Cochrane. W. H. McCarthy. 17—R. B. Brasford.

-0. W. M. -Geo. Su -T. J. Cr

THE PIFTH SENATOWAL DISTRICT. wn from the contest as candidate for the State

Senate from the Fifth district. A contradiction of the statement appears in the Hexap this morning, accompanied by a certificate from members of one of the Assembly districts, setting forth that they are to support Mr. Deane during the canvass and give him their full strength and all their votes

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Captain Joseph H. Scully has received the
omination for Assembly in the First district.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Mr. Constantine Donoho has been nomin
fozart Hall party for the Assembly in the Sec Mr. Hernard Gregan, the Tampany candidate sembly in this district, has windrawn in favor George Stevenson.

The Soldiers in the Field. New York, Nov. 4, 1865. General J. H. Honard Willo, Colonel W. S. HILLYS

mony to the soldierly qualifications of Colonel John D. Macgregor, late of the Fourth New York Volunteers. the served the cause with devotion, and for his services throughout the rebellion is justly deserving the confidence and gratitude of his loyal countrymen. He did duty with the Army of the Potemac, with which he wor his laurels, and gained the estrem of his companions. With high regard, your friend and servant,

Brigadler General of Volunteers.

Brigadier General of Volunteers.

Whereas Colonel John B. Magnegor, of the First Scott Life Guard and First Lieutemant of the Veteran Scott Life Guard, is the soldiers and Union candidate for Judge of the Marine Court, full term, and possesses the unbounded confidence of the soldiers of New York.

Resolved, That it is the duty of every soldier as well as of every patriotic citizen to support Colonal Magnegor in the present canvax, especially as he is the only soldier before the people for any county office.

Resolved, That this preamble and resolution be presented to Lieutemant tieneral Whifield Scott, under whose name we have organized and sent two regiments to the field, and that have organized and sent two regiments to the field, and that he be requested to give a public statement relative to the claims of colonier Magnegor upon the gratitude and support of his countrymen.

J. H. HOBART WARD,

JAMES M. BAYLIES, Secretary.

The Hon. John B. Haskin and General Kilpatrick.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

No. 106 BROADWAY, Nov. 4, 1865. In the report contained in your issue of yesterday of the meeting of the republicans at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn, General Kilpatrick, in his remarks, alluding to my recent letter to Major General William T. Sherman and his reply, says:-"He (Kilpatrick) assured the audience that he and General Logan received a similar letter, but neither of them replied to Haskin." A much greater general than either of them Haskin." A much greater general than either of them did manfully reply, and I regret that a general so gallant as Kilpatrick, who has made so many dashing raids during the rebellion, and on the grand march of General Sherman, should make such a raid against truth as is contained in the above quotation. I never wrote General Kilpstrick any letter in my life. It is true that, from my Congressional acquaintance with and friendship for General Logan, I did write him a letter designed to obtain an endorsement of his associate corps commander, General Slocum, but not similar to my letter to General Sherman, which elicited from him so prompt, and generous a reply, recommending the election of his friend General Slocum. In my Morrisania speech aluded to I did say "that all the great generals—I say groat generals—that this war has produced were and are democrate." I then placed General Grant at the head of those enumerated, and now reassert that his was a democrat and the friend of Stephen A. Douglas and that, like his great and generous compatriot, General Sherman, expressed in his letter to me, he, too, "wishes General Slocum well, and that he may be elected, because he is a personal friend whom I esteem highly, and who will accept on the produced with a supersonal friend whom I esteem highly, and who will accept and with

Senatorial Nomination in the First District of New York. Mr. John S. Havens, having resigned as candidate for the seat of Senator in the First district of New York,

requests all his friends to rally in support of Hon. Robert Christie. Mr. Christic comes forward with the undivided support of the democratic party. The Boards of Registry.

different offices were open yesterday until ni o'clock P. M. The rain seemed to have no effect whatever in preventing the working classes from registering went on smoothly, the inspectors disposing of the appli cants in a satisfactory manner. We regret to say that in some instances they displayed a lam either competency or fairness. In one of the districts of the Tenth ward a young man produced his naturalization papers, which were pronounced correct. The inspector, however, insisted on his making an affidavit as to whether he served in the army or not, and, on his refusing to comply with this unnecessary and unjust demand, he was not registered. Another similar case took place in the Eighteenth ward, where an honorably discharged soldier and American born citizen was refused his rights as a voter. Policemen were on hand in each office to attend to any refractory subjects, and political wire pullers were at their posts, despite of the rain. As usual, the great rush took place between seven and nine o'clock P. M., when the mechanics and laborers turned out. There are hopeful symptoms that the result of yesterday and Monday's work will bring up the list of voters to a reasonable standard. the Tenth ward a young man produced his n

terday and Monday's work will bring up the list of voters to a reasonable standard.

Boston Merchamts and Our Claims Against England.

[From the Boston Journal, Nov. 3.]

By the following pelition, which was in circulation on State street yesterday, and was signed by several of our largest ship owners and other merchants, it will be seen that there are some who do not wish Mr. Seward to press our demands against England very vigorously. The document will be forwarded to Washington ind aday or two:

Boston, Nov. 1, 1865.

To the Hon. Whilax H. Seward, Secretary of State:—

The undersigned, merchants, mechanics, and other citizens, having read the diplomagic correspondence recently published, beg leave respectfully to protest against further action by our government in their demands upon the British government for compensation for the depredations committed upon our commerce by the Alabama and other British cruisers.

They respectfully represent that it would be a great injury to this country to weaken, for the sake of the few millions of dollars involved in the claims of our citizens, the prospective value of the precedents thus set by the British government.

They beg you to remember that, judging of the future by the past, the time cannot be far distant when the British government will be a belligerent, and that whether against Russia, France or Brazil, or against its ludian subjects, the heroic Sepoys, or its oppressed Irish provinces, its next war, when we are at peace, will give us the same opportunity in principle, and a hundred times greater in degree, which her merchants, mechanics and shipbuilders have had to profit by our misfortunes.

While her commerce equals ours in tomage, the value of her merchandise affoat is always infinitely greater than ours—many of our ships being usually loaded by the help of British capital.

Where she built one Alabama or blockade runner we can build a hundred, provided her precedents are allowed to remain. While she has by destruction and alarm driven about one-tends of t

claimed and still nave minors of weath whole from a remaining.

Our harvest will soon come, but we shall better their instruction at hundred fold, until not a vestige of British merchant navigation will smain upon the ocean in rivairy with ours.

We pray you, therefore, te retain the vantage she has given us by making no further demands in compensation for our claims, but rather to use your influence with our own government to obtain payment from them for the losses thus incurred by our own citizens, and to retain in full force the precedent set by Great Britain as influitely more valuable that those claims.

house, corner of Greene street and Union avenue, Green-point, about half-past nine o'clock yesterday morning,

in consequence of some hot seles having been placed in a closet on the second story. It was discovered in time to prevent a serious conflagnation, and was extinguished with a loss of \$150. The house belonged to John Zim-mermann. Insured in Kings County Company. Died.

years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully swited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 37 Monroe street, on Monday afternoon, at two o'clock. The remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

[For Other Deaths See Third Page.]

IMPORTANT TO VOTERS OF NEW YORK.

State Bounty Tax of \$10,894,413 20 Next Year?

ACTION OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

They Advise Every Citizen to Vote "For the Act to Create a State Debt to Pay Bounties.".

Whereas, by the Bounty laws of the rovision is made for a State tax of

which this county must raise for State purposes in case the people on Tuesday do not decide a "For the Act to create a State Beet," viz:— For What Purpose. For schools, 34 of a mill, per chapter 555, Laws 1866.

1,556,487 60 Por canals, % of a mill, per chapter 85, Laws 1865. For canals, 34 of a mill, per chapter 271, Laws 1859. 544,770 66 155,648 76 1859.
For extension of Chenango canal, 3-16 of a mill, per chapter 185, Laws 1864.
For Champlain c.mal, 1-10 of a mill, per chapter 185, Laws 1854.
Por bounties, 1% per cent, per chapter 56, Laws 62,259 50 10.895,413 20

\$13,798,262 67 Total And, whereas, of this sum of ten millions eight hundred and ninety five thousand four hundred and thirteen dollars and then the sum of the hundred and thirteen dollars and then the sum of the

ie debt to pay bounties."

APPENDIX.—LAWS OF 1885. CHAPTER 325.

Act to provide the means of paying bounties authorized
y law, and of reimbursing municipalities for bounties paid
y them in pursuance of law, by creating a State debt for
int purpose; and to submit to the people the question of
eating such debt, and to repeal certain sections of chapter

Ar for consider the means of paying bountes authorized by hew, and of reimursing municipalities for bounties paid by them in pursuance of law, by creating a State debt for that purpose; and to submit to the people the question of creating such debt, and to repeal certain sections of chapter twenty-rine of the Laws of 1805.

Passed April 7, 1805: three-fit being present.

The People of the documents follows:—
SERTIOS 1, To provide the means of paying all bounties authorized by law to be paid by this State to volunteers, drafted men or substitutes, and to provide the means of reimbursing sites, counties and towns for bounties paid by them to volunteers, drafted men or substitutes, and for this State, to be ready created and authorized to be contracted, which debt shad be for the single object of paying, reimbursing and refunding the said bounties.

SEC. 2. The debt hereby created and authorized to be contracted shall not exceed the sum of thirty millions of follars, and there shall be imposed, levied and nascents to pay the shall be sufficient to pay such interest as it falls due. And to create a sinking fund for the payment of said debt, there shall also be imposed, levied and assessed upon the inable property of this State a since the pay and sufficient to pay, such interest as it falls due, the shall be sufficient to pay such interest as it falls due, the shall be sufficient to pay such interest as the pay, and sufficient to pay, in the space of twelve years from the time of the passage of this soul, the provisions of the payment of the interest on such bounds, at a rate not exceeding seven per centum per annum, but a pay and authorized to issue the bonds of the State, in such sums each as shall seem meet to him, with coupons thereto attached for the payment of the interest on such bonds, at a rate not exceeding seven per centum per annum, but a pay and the provisions of this act, and the provisions of this act, and the provisions of this act, being the payable in such place in the city of New York as shall se

sions thereof.
Suc. S. Sections eight, nine, ten, eleven, tweive and thirteen of chapter twenty-nine of the laws of eighteen hundred
and sixty-nive are hereby repealed.
Adopted by Board of Supervisors November 4, 1865.
Approved by the Mayor November 4, 1865.

J. B. YOUNG, Clerk.

SHIPPING NEWS.

CLEARED.
Steamship Ragie, Lawrence, Havana—Spofford, Tileston & Steamship Star of the Union, Blanchard, New Orleans—H

da, 6 days, with ma

Schr Rachael Jane, Northam, Providence for Elizaport,
Schr R T Wines, Hopkina, Providence,
Schr Rar Steed, Rogera, Providence,
Schr Astoria, Marshall, Providence,
Schr Astoria, Marshall, Providence,
Schr S A Falconer, Wilson, Providence for Albany,
Schr Sabel Alberto, Hull, New Haven,
Schr Rosunnah Rose, New Haven for Elizabethport,
Schr B H Spaulding, Payne, New London,
Schr E Hamilton, Bacom, New London for Rondout,
Schr Florida, Kelly, New London for Elizabethport,
Schr Hume, Baker, New London
Schr Marshall, Schr Marshall, Schr Merer, Tuttill, Bridgeport for Elizabethport,
Schr Merer, Tuttill, Bridgeport for Elizabethport,
Schr Merer, Tuttill, Bridgeport for Elizabethport,
Schr Merer, Tuttill, Bridgeport for Rondout,
Schr D T Willets, Brown, Stonington for Rondout,

The wind to-day was from the NE, with rain and fog. The following steamers were adjectised to sail, and some of them left the city, but probably did not go to sea:—City of New York (and anchored in Ouarantine), Hibernia, Esgir, Corsica, Heivetia, Hanea, Quaker City, Thames, El Cid. Chas Benton, Morning Star, Star of the Union, Marion, America, Ariadue, Leo.

BRIG BRISK (Br)—Capt Crowell, of bark C E Rosenbury, arrived yesterday from Jacksonville, reports:—Oct 28, in lat 33-39, lon 78, spoke Br brig Brisk, of Halifax, from Carde-

STEARER CATHERISE WHITING, hence for Galveston, is said to be the steamer seen ashore five miles south of Carysfort. As she was aurrounded by wreckers the probability is that no lives were lost. (The C W is SR tons register, and is

owned in this city.)

Ship Carollise Neswith, Capi Cotter, from Mobile for Liverpool, is reported ashore on Florida Reefs. (The C N is prebably the vessel reported yesterday as the bark "Caroline and M E Smith.")

Ship Uncowan, 668 ions register, built at New York in 1865, and rating Al, has been sold at San Francisco for \$40,000, to go under the Feruvian flag.

Ship Jayon, 321 tons, which arrived at New Bedford Sunday last, has been purchased by Messrs Swift & Ferry, of that city. She will be continued in the whaling business.

that city. She will be continued in the whaling business.

Bane John Wesley, Patten, from New Orleans for Liverpool, before reported wrecked, was 521 tons register, built at scarsport. Me. In 1853, whence she halled, and rated 42. She had a cargo of 1400 bales of cotton and 1200 staves.

Bane Marcaret (Prus), from New Orleans for Europe, absundoned (probably the Russian bark Marget, from New Orleans for Liverpool).

Brig Alice Leorard, Capt B B Shackford, is ashore at Berlin, Md.

reported wrecked.

Brig Sra Lark, from Boston for Matangas, was totally lost ill miles East of Sambro Light on the 23d uit. All hands were saved. The S L was 252 tons register, built at Surry, Me, in 1854, and owned in Bath and rated A2.

Brig Moonlight, from Surinam, of and for Boston, at Holines' Hole, experienced heavy weather during the passing. Oct 26, in a gale from NNE to E, sprung head of foremast and mainboom; split salls. BRID ALTAYRIA, before reported ashore at Vineyard Sound tame off 2d inst, without damage and arrived at Boston 2d came off 2d inst, without damage and arrived at Boston 2d.
SCHR IOLA, at Newport, from New York for Provincetown,
was run into 1st inst, in Hell Gats, by steamer Mary Sanderson, of Boston, and had raits and bulwarks, &c, damaged.
SCHR E S TWISHEN, Chase, from Boston for Washington,
DC, put into New Bedford 2d inst for repairs, having had
head gear, flying jibboom, &c, carried away, and rudder
broken in the late gate while lying at anchor at Dennis, by
schr Susan, of Dennis, which dragged her anchors and drifted about.

Schr in Davis, at the same time, parted her cables, and went ashore at Chatham.

went ashore at Chatham.

Schr Althras, Hallett, was lost with her cargo near St Marys Bay recently. Capt Hallett was on a trading voyage, and had about \$190 worth of merchandise on board. While in St Marys Bay a heavy gale occurred, and on putting out to see he discovered that his vessel was leaking hadly, and that the water gained rapidly upon the pumps. In 20 minutes after the leak was discovered the schr sunk. The vessel was worth about \$500. The goods were insured for \$600.

Schr Accessor, Pillsbury, from Rockland for Bluehill, while beating up through Deer list Thoroughare, came in contact with soft Princess, of Bucksport, and tarried away both masts of the Ancreon.

both masts of the Ancreon.

Notice to Mariners.

Capt Lynch, of the brig Portsmouth, at this port, reports speaking Oct 34, the Nantucket Lightship, which had drifted 10 miles ENE of her sation.

Whalemen.

Arr at New Bedford 1st inst, bark Cornells, Lucs, Atlantic Ocean, Payal Sept 15, "Two-Forty" Ground Oct 6, with 50 bbis sp oil on board. Has on freight 30 bbis sp oil from bark Elizabeth, of Westport—her portion of a whale taken in company the 2th of August. The Elizabeth had on board 140 sp; Sept 29, lat 38, lon 40, spoke ship Swallow, Weeks, of

York. PORTRESS MONROE, Nov 1-Arr barks Harrb

lissa. NEW BEDFORD, Nov I—Arrachra Kossuth, Lang. George town, DC; 2d. Stephen Hotchkiss, Philadelpha Sid 2d town, DC; 2d. Stephen Hotchkiss, Philadelpha Sid 2d town, DC; 2d. Stephen; Rosannah Rose, Burgess, and

ong. SAVANNAII, Oct 29-Arr steamers Weybosset. York; Hunter, Rogers, do; bark Horace Beals, aip, do. Below ship Mort Blanc, Donnell, from

MISCELLANEOUS. CORNS, BUNIONS, CLUB AND INVERTED NAILSS-cured without pain, by Dis. RICE & HART, 88 Bower-ry, over Chitzens' Sank, itie's Annihilator cures Corns, Bunions, Chilblains, &c. By mail, 50 cents and \$1.

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On Monday morning, 6th instant, we commence the clear-ance sale of our entire Stock of Fail Bonnets, about 500 in-all. Ladies will find this an excellent op ortunity to pur-chase a Trimmed Bonnet, for the prices will be such that, none can make exception, and must buy if they are in wans-of the article. TRIMMED JOCKEYS AND TURBANS

for Ladies, Misses and Children, in Beaver, Felt and Velvet, at prices ranging from \$8 to \$36. Many new styles are being made up, and will be exhibited Monday morning text. We invite parents and guardans to examine these. You will positively save 25 per cent, besides the annoyance and discomfort or shopping.

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IZE SIXTH AVENUE, SEAR TEAM OF THIS SIXTH AVENUE, SEAR TEAM OF THIS SIXTH AVENUE AND STATUARY FRENCH CLOCKS AND MANTEL SETS.

VASES, PARTAN STATUARY, COLOGNE SETS, &c. Also on hand a very large and choice assortment of STERLING SILVER GOODS, suitable for presents, FINE SILVER PLANTED TEA SETS, URS, CASTERS, BASKETS, WINE STANDS, &c. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.

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New York, August 21, 1865.

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ladies from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

A loxury: a means of thorough cleanliness; a belift preservative; a valuable curative agent. Try one. TO PREVENT CHOLERA-IT IS RECOMMENDED BY physicians that an ALLCOCK'S PLASTER be were over the chest, low down. They warm and help thecreation.

NEW YORK, NOV. 4, 1886.—EIGHTH ALDERMANIO Citizens' Association, of the Eleventh ward, leid a meeting at 87 Columbia street, on Saturday evening. Nov. 4, 1886. at which the following resolutions were passed:—Resolved, That we, the citizens of the Eleventh wart, endorse for State Senator of the Pith Benatorial datriet. Daniel M. O'Brien, having condidence in his honsely and incarned abilities as a representative of the above ditrict, and in favor of reform, oppposing corruption in sverymanner. manner.

Resolved. That we endorse for Judge of the Marine Court, to fill vacancy. A. J. Dittenhoefer, who, for his energy and talents as a lawyer, at once commands the respect of the people.

Resolved. That we endorse for Supervisor William A. Robbe, who is worthy and capable to fit the office.

REYER MRYER, President.

CRRISTOPHER EVANS, Secretary.

22D WARD—THIRTERNTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT,
Regular Democratic Momination.
For Member of Assembly,
THOMAS CUSHING,
THOS. HOGAS, Secretary. WM. ROBURNIE, Chairman.

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